The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870. NEW SERIES NO. 555.

WASHINGTON.

Another Legal Tender Decision to be Made.

Strong Protest Against the Income Tax.

Delano Promulgates Still Another Tobacco Decision.

Ames Admitted to a Seat in the Senate.

St. Domingo Clamoring for Admission.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

[redacted]

GIFT FROM TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister announced to-day to the President that the Sultan, as a token of sympathy, is having manufactured a large carpet of one piece for the East room of the White House.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Argument, on motion to dismiss writ of error in case of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Florida, for want of jurisdiction, was concluded to-day in the Supreme Court.

GRANT SERENADED AND SPEAKS A PIECE.

The President was serenaded to-night by the Republican Association in honor of his message to Congress announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, and responded to some remarks from Col. Forney as follows:

"I can assure those present that no consummation since the close of the war affords me so much pleasure as the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution by three-fourths of the States of the Union. I have felt the greatest anxiety ever since I was called to this House to know that this was to be secured. It looked like the realization of the Declaration of Independence. [Applause.] I cannot say as much on this subject as I would like to, not being accustomed to speaking, but I thank you for your presence this evening."

OTHER SPEECHES.

When the applause subsided, Vice President [illegible] was called for, and made a short address, assuring those present that his heart [illegible] with them in gratitude for the proclamation which he declared to the people of the [illegible] and the world the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

[illegible]ving the Executive mansion, the party [illegible]ceeded to Senator Sumner's residence, [illegible] gentleman was vociferously cheered and [illegible] a speech.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

J. C. Bates, of the U. S. Navy, attached to Admiral Poor's staff, arrived to-day with dispatches from San Domingo, accompanied by Mr. Cuhn, commissioner for exchange of ratification of the treaty. The latter says that the vote in favor of annexation was conducted in the most peaceable way all over the country, and in the agricultural districts was almost unanimous for annexation, the people generally calculating for tranquility and security, in order that they may devote themselves to industry. The question of annexation to Spain, which was discussed during two years, was carried by only 4,000 votes.

Cabral's election in 1866 was effected through universal suffrage by a majority of 4,000 votes, when the vote in favor of annexation to the United States, which was taken in less than a fortnight without any kind of interference on the part of the Government or the presence of a single soldier, was decided by a majority of more than 16,000, with an opposition of only two per cent.

Everything was quiet when the Commissioner left San Domingo, and merchants were seriously awaiting the decision of the United States. Not only San Domingo, but the surrounding West Indie Islands desire annexation necessary to their salvation and as a means to their future welfare.

CHICAGO.

The Reception of Gen. Thomas' Remains—Letter from Gen. Sherman—Suit Against the Great Western Telegraph Company.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Another meeting of the committee of twelve to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of General Thomas was held this afternoon. Gen. Sheridan said he had received a dispatch from Col. Willard, who has charge of the remains of Gen. Thomas, stating that he would reach Chicago next Tuesday afternoon over the Chicago and Burlington road. They will probably leave for Troy the same evening over the Michigan Southern and New York Central roads. Gen. Sheridan has also received a dispatch from Gen. Sherman, directing him to attend an officer over the Pacific road to meet the remains at Fort Bridger and ascertain all the particulars in relation to the funeral. The body of the deceased would be taken to Troy, but it is not yet known whether it will be buried there or at West Point.

Gen. Sheridan to-day received the following dispatch from Gen. Sherman:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1870.

To Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding Military Division of Missouri:

I have telegraphed Col. Willard, in charge of Gen. Thomas' remains, to consult with Mrs. Thomas and to determine as to some of the details of the funeral. The funeral party should reach Troy, New York, by Tuesday of next week, and, if the burial is to be there, then Friday will be the proper day, as you must be at Philadelphia on Saturday, and the President also. If the body is properly prepared, it could be taken from Troy to West Point on Monday, April 11th, and the funeral take place on Tuesday, the 12th. Please have some one well out on the road at Bridger, or Fort Sanders, to see Col. Willard and get an answer on these points, that I may announce the day of the ceremonies to the general public.

[Signed] W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

A committee of fifty of our leading citizens, headed by Gen. J. D. Webster, Mayor Mann, &c., was appointed to act with Gen. Sheridan and staff.

A bill was filed yesterday by Augustus Van Buren against the Great Western Telegraph Company, David A. Gage, Josiah Snow and British Reiss, alleging that the company have been guilty of various fraudulent acts—that among other things the company have made a contract with the Selah Reeves to build two thousand miles of line, giving him the entire capital stock, $3,000,000, on which the stockholders are assessed 40 per cent. He asserts that he was to be done for one-third this amount, and asks that the contract with Reeves may be set aside on the ground of fraud, that an injunction be issued against the company, and a receiver appointed.

BOSTON.

Dissolution of the American Anti-slavery Society—Peabody's Grave.

BOSTON, April 1.—The American Anti-slavery Society, of which Wendell Phillips is President, has resolved to hold as a last meeting a commemoration jubilee in Apollo Hall, New York, April 19. The society will be dissolved on the evening of that day. Representative abolitionists from all parts of the country are expected to be present. The services will last all day.

There is no truth in the report that Peabody's grave was robbed.

RICHMOND.

A Municipal Bother Again—Two Mayors, Two Sets of Police, Etc.

RICHMOND, April 1.—The city is quiet to-day. Both Mayors exercised the functions without interference from the Federal authorities. Two sets of police are on the streets to-night. Ellyson's men, mistaking instructions, drew up the second station-house. This morning Chahoon made an ineffectual demand for possession of the City Hall.

RICHMOND, April 1.—Judge Wellford, of the State Court, has, at the instance of Ellyson, this evening, granted a mandamus and issued an injunction restraining Chahoon from exercising the duties of Mayor.

BOSTON.

Amendment Celebration—Collegiate.

BOSTON, April 1.—The adoption of the Fifteenth amendment will be celebrated on the 15th of April, the anniversary of Lincoln's assassination.

Twenty Harvard students, arrested last night in Cambridgeport for noisy disturbances in the streets, were reprimanded and discharged this morning.

Death of Looker-on.

SELMA, ALA., April 1.—Two men named Ryland Randolph and —— Smith engaged in a shooting affray at Tuscaloosa to-day. Both were wounded, but not dangerously, while a bystander was killed. The people are greatly excited over the affair. The parties were arrested.

A Terrible Crime Attempted.

BARDOS, Mo., April 1.—An attempt was made last evening to throw an excursion train on the European and North American railroad, off the track, by placing thereon a stone weighing 300 pounds. The engine was thrown from the track but no other damage done.

The New Orleans Council Enjoined.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—The Eight District Court has issued an injunction to prevent the Council from selling the city's stock in the Jackson road; also forbidding the sale of the water-works.

The Avondale Mines.

SCRANTON, PENN., April 1.—The Avondale mines will be worked on Monday, the first time since the disaster in September last. Thorough arrangements for ventilation and to, secure safety to miners have been made.

Down on Revels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—The Directors of the Academy of Music refuse to lease that building to the Star Lecture Committee for an address by Senator Revels.

Suicide.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 1.—A man named George Purdue committed suicide in this city to-day.

FOREIGN.

Increase of Discontent in Ireland.

The Irish Question in the Imperial Parliament.

Exciting Scene in the Cortes.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE OPPOSITION IN THE ROMAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, April 1.—It is reported at Rome that all attempts to conciliate the opposition in the council of ministers have been abandoned.

DISCONTENT IN IRELAND.

The popular discontent in Ireland seems to be increasing. The evening papers of this city publish a long list of outrages recently committed there. Yesterday the Protestant church at Buttevant, Cork county, was entered by evil disposed persons, the walls and furniture defaced, and the building itself nearly destroyed.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

The University boat crews are out two or three times a day on the Thames. The practice of the Oxford men is still the best, but the Cambridge crew are fast improving.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

LONDON, April 1.—A committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the visit of the English delegations to the World's Conference of the Evangelical Alliance next autumn at New York. The delegates will probably be Rev. Dr. Jabser, Prof. Blakie, Col. Fremantle, Dean Wescott, and Revs. Dale, Hoare, Calvus and Alexander.

EXCITEMENT AT ROME.

LONDON, April 1.—Advices from Rome report a remarkable scene at the recent sitting of the Council. Cardinal Schwartzenberg and Bishop Strassmair endeavored to urge the policy of conciliation, and while speaking in favor of the Proposition, and subjecting to anathemas directed against them as arrogant and profane, they were silenced by an angry tumult of his assembly.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, April 1.—The Commons to-day, in committee, considered the Irish force bill as returned from the House of Lords, with amendments, and engaged in a protracted debate mainly on the technical and legal features of the coercive clauses.

Messrs. Bail and Diarsail accused Mr. Gladstone of introducing the amendments which altered the principle on which it had been based.

Mr. Gladstone warmly resented the charge and argued the entire coherency of the modifications he introduced. Mr. Lowe subsequently moved that all the amendments made in the House of Lords, save one, be agreed to. The motion was carried.

The consideration of the Irish Land bill was agreed to.

The Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Ball, discussed the technicalities of the bill.

Mr. Fawcett moved a resolve that the House, approving the plan of unsectarian and nondenominational education in Ireland, in favor of remodeling Trinity College so as to remove religious disabilities, and supported his resolve with cogent arguments.

Mr. Pinkard, as member for Trinity College, followed, angrily reprobating interference with that institution. He predicted the adoption of the resolve would create hostile affecting not that college alone but all the educational establishments of Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone regretted the gentleman had the abolition of university tests was one of the proposed measures of the session, and in the present discussion that fact must be kept in view. He refused to take seriously such ominous tendencies in the ministry, and pronounced it absurd. He deplored the necessity of introducing a measure touching so various the points, but denied emphatically that the trust confided by the people to the Whig party would be abandoned. His duty would be performed. If he erred, the Government was on the wrong course, he would acknowledge it; but, feeling that he was right, he must stand where he stood.

Beresford Hope urged Fawcett to withdraw his resolve.

Mr. Ball spoke in support of the resolve.

Without action the House adjourned.

In the Lords this evening the Irish force bill was again received from the House of Commons with all the Lords' amendments concurred in. Without action on the bill, adjourned.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

The Examiner finds in the disconnected and confused utterances of the Irish affairs in Commons, proofs of the wisdom of the American system, which leaves local affairs to local legislation.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY,

after considering the proposed bill for the consolidation of the Anglo-American with the French Trans Atlantic Cable Company, have given it their approval.

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

The visit of Sir Stafford Northcote to the Hudson Bay Territory is postponed.

PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE

is reported to have sailed for America.

FENIAN ORDNANCE SEIZED.

The police of Dublin seized a large number of revolvers and a quantity of ammunition on the Liverpool steamer yesterday.

THE TREATIES

have withdrawn from the Austrian Parliament in consequence of the defeat of a motion to grant the provinces the right of direct representation or self-government.

FRANCE.

THE CONSPIRACY EXAMINATION.

PARIS, April 1.—The Gazette des Tribunaux announces that at least six weeks will be required for the proper examination into the affair of the Proprietaire, and objecting to anathemas directed against them as arrogant and profane, they were silenced by an angry tumult of his assembly.

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LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1879.

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PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and will be at the risk of the publishers if sent at our risk; in the last or instances the money to be inclosed in the presence of the postmaster, whose certificate will be required in each of the bill.

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FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion, or $20 per square for one month. SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion, or $15 per square for one month. One square is one inch deep, or seven lines of this size type. Ten lines, nonpareil, or fifteen lines, minion, make a square. Ten words, or twenty short ones, make a line. Ten lines, nonpareil, or fifteen lines, minion, make a square. Ten words, or twenty short ones, make a line. Ten lines, nonpareil, or fifteen lines, minion, make a square. Ten words, or twenty short ones, make a line.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., not exceeding four lines, one insertion, 50 cents; each additional insertion, 25 cents. "City Items" in Local Column, $1 per line for first insertion; 50 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Special Notices, $2 per line, each insertion. "Personal," "Amusements," and "Lottery" advertisements not admitted.

Cards need not be repeated unless changed.

Reading notices in Local Column, $2 per line for each insertion.

Obituaries, Resolutions of Societies, Notices of Meetings, Marriages, and Deaths published free.

All advertisements to appear in the Daily must be handed in before 10 o'clock p. m. All bills with regular advertisers payable monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

Rejected articles will not be returned to any one, and all news matter will be used as the editors may think best, and will be the property of the correspondent.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Twelve prisoners in Lincoln county jail impatiently awaiting trial.

Col. R. J. Breckinridge, Jr., asks to have his disabilities removed.

The wheat crop of Lincoln county is said by agricultural gentlemen to be very fine.

The "Earthquakes," a Covington organization, have a grand parade to-day.

Two horses were stolen from the stable of Mr. Lewis H. Bryant, near Crab Orchard, on Saturday night last.

Dr. Skillman, of Lexington, who was so fearfully injured recently, is now thought to be in a fair way of recovery.

Mr. S. C. Thompson, an old and very worthy citizen of McCracken county, died on Monday evening, near Paducah.

Mrs. Llewellyn, wife of Mr. A. Llewellyn, of Lexington, fell dead on Wednesday about noon. Her affliction was disease of the heart.

Mr. J. C. Sousley was appointed Judge of Fleming county on Monday last. The vacancy was occasioned by the death of Judge Wm. E. Fitzmaurice.

Mrs. L. H. Snodgrass and Mr. Peter C. Williams organized a church at Musser's schoolhouse, in Hopkins county, in September last, called Bible Disciples.

Miss Margaret Thompson was seriously burned in Muhlenburg county on Wednesday last by her clothes catching fire. Her recovery is considered doubtful.

Mr. E. Herndon, familiarly known as "Gov. Herndon," has given up the postal service in Mayfield. He has long and faithfully served the good people of that vicinity in that capacity.

Mr. William Riley, aged 87 years, died near Richmond on Friday evening last. On the Monday following his wife died, aged 85. The venerable couple had lived together upwards of sixty years.

The stable of Evan Lloyd, near Germantown, was burned on Sunday evening last. By timely discovery the fifteen mules and seven horses in the building at the time were saved. The fire was incendiary.

Farmers in Mason report the wheat and barley crops as looking well for the season of the year. Very little general damage has been done thus far, though it is impossible to make any accurate predictions as to the result.

A party of forty-nine young men, healthy and strong, left Petersburg, Va., a few days ago, to find homes in Kentucky. Says the Courier of that city in this connection: "Thus are we daily losing the bone and sinew of our population."

Arrangements are being made for a grand cock main at Sugar-loaf Knob, on the borders of Fox Lick, three miles from Stanford. It is intimated that twenty-five cocks will be pitted upon each side, and it is claimed that it will be the grandest affair of the kind ever known in Kentucky county.

At a log rolling near Mt. Vernon, recently, a large walnut tree fell, catching in its fall Mr. Taylor Prewitt, a very worthy young farmer, mangling his body most terribly. His death is now momentarily expected. A number of others, whom Prewitt was assisting in carrying a log, barely escaped with their lives.

Jonathan Davis, a noted burglar and safe-blower, was on Thursday sentenced to the State prison for three years, in the Common Pleas Court of Harrison county, for robbing the safe of the Adams Express Company, at Cynthiana, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, near Cynthiana, about eighteen months ago.

Mrs. Louise Arnold was born in Louisa county, Virginia, September 15, 1782; moved to Kentucky in 1811, and to Illinois in 1850, and is now at the house of her daughter in Litchfield, being in her ninetieth year. She has six children, thirty grandchildren, thirty-nine great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

James Byrum, now residing near Kirksville, is the oldest man in Madison county, he being in his 105th year. All of his teeth are perfectly sound and white, and he can eat parched corn as well as any one. He knocks about quite briskly, and recently walked two miles to enjoy his favorite sport, fishing. He was born in North Carolina, and emigrated to Kentucky at an early day.

Mr. Charles Dunn, of Garrard, bought of John M. Ready the bay mare Imogene, by Lexington; first dam Asola, by Ruffin; second dam Arabesco, by Leviathan; third dam by Stockholder; fourth dam Pandora, by Sir Hal; fifth dam by imp. Citizen. This mare is stinted to Vandal, the getter of race-horses such as Hermo, Versailles and Pompy Payne, three of the fastest horses that have run on the American turf.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Nashville carriers deliver nearly 70,000 letters a month.

Memphis is thought to be slowly recovering from the effects of the late election.

The new Presbyterian Church in Morristown, Tennessee, is nearly completed.

Mr. Wharton, proprietor of the Newton House, at Athens, Ga., had a paralytic stroke on Monday.

Col. B. Triggs, of Bastrop, Texas, has been appointed District Attorney vice Ridge Paschal, resigned.

The first brick house in Montgomery, Ala., was erected by Clement Freeny, in 1820, and is still standing.

In Dickson county, Tennessee, a day or two since, a negro was shot dead by another negro for a dollar.

Dr Hutchison, one of the oldest and most valued citizens of Monroe county, Miss., died on Thursday last.

The Columbia (S. C.) Oil Company is now fairly established, $20,000 of its capital stock having been paid in.

Martin Finnigan, a lad of fourteen years of age, was killed at Macon, Ga., a few days ago, while carelessly handling a shot gun.

A little daughter of Dr. W. G. Phillips, of Augusta, Ga., died the other day, after suckling the bloom of the yellow jasmine.

W. J. Weeks was tried in the Talbot (Ga.) superior court last week for killing J. D. Cottingham in December last and acquitted.

John T. Ford, Esq., has retired from the management of the Charleston Academy of Music, and Miss Laura Keene is to succeed him.

It is reported that Paschall, who shot conductor Oates, of the Memphis and Charleston road, was killed at Courtland, Ala., on Sunday night.

A Western Union telegraph line is being constructed from Little Rock to Hot Springs, Ark. It will be in operation in about a month.

A few days ago W. S. Webb, a candidate for Revenue Collector, in Sumner county, Tenn., fell dead just after mounting his horse for an electioneering trip.

Mrs. N. M. Henry is lecturing at Warrensburg, Mo., this week, on the "Great Battle of the Day," and professes to be well posted on the belligerent subjects.

Mrs. Robert Mulvey, of Plattsburg, Missouri, has left her husband and three children behind her and gone where the woodbine, &c., with John O'Donnell.

The Robertson (Texas) County Court has repudiated all liabilities incurred during the late war, owing to certain frauds attempted to be practiced on the county.

A crowd gathered in Nashville the other day to witness the dissection of a cat-fish five feet in length and weighing 180 pounds. The operation resulting in no discoveries, the crowd went away disgusted.

Mr. John Haffie, an Irish gentleman who followed peddling as a profession, was found dead in his bed, in the Nelson House, Brownsville, Tenn., on Wednesday last. A coroner's inquest decided he died of an overdose of opium.

A man named McGlohon attempted to assassinate Major Kirby, editor of the Chattanooga Times, on Monday last. The shot, fortunately, did not strike Kirby, but took effect in the cheek of a negro boy, causing a painful wound.

There is a man named Furse in the stockade, at Jefferson, Texas, who was arrested fourteen months ago upon a vague charge of being one of Cullen Baker's men. No notice of his case has been taken by any of the military commissioners.

A colored theological seminary, under the patronage of the Home Baptist Missionary Society, is to be established in Augusta, Ga. Property has been bought on which the building is to be erected, which is estimated to cost about $30,000.

Dr. Nicholas Spring, an old physician of Fort Smith, Ark., died on the 19th ult., aged sixty-one years. He was born in Bladen county, Tenn., and moved to Arkansas in 1808, and had practiced medicine in Fort Smith for the last twenty years.

Falls county, Texas, is rapidly filling up with young men—active, industrious, healthy, intelligent men—from the older States; and in every instance, those who go to work in earnest, are not only respected, but are making money. Falls is one of the richest counties in the State.

A story is told that Mr. Robert A. Shepard, of Walton county, Ga., killed a sheep last fall, took care of the skin and sheared it. In the course of a few months a heavy coat of wool presented itself, which he sheared off, and now he says it is ready to shear again, there appearing to be as much as he got at any previous shearing.

The practice of false packing and false sampling of cotton has been carried on to a great extent in Columbus, Miss. A broker of that city instituted legal proceedings against a citizen a few days ago for selling mixed cotton with intention to cheat and defraud. The case was compromised upon payment of three or four hundred dollars.

At the opening of the Circuit Court, in Richmond, Missouri, last week, Judge Lucas cast his eye over the grand jury and addressed them thusly: "Gentlemen, your face look familiar; you have been here before; I have charged you frequently in regard to your duty; you are familiar with it, and you will now retire to your room." He knew them; they were the old stand-bys.

Canal street, New Orleans, has put on its spring livery in earnest, and the show windows of the dry-goods stores along that famous boulevard are fairly blossoming with delicately-tinted and textured spring fabrics. The millinery and millinery windows are decked out also with dashing and airy novelties. The restaurants have added sirloinkoes to their attractive bills of fare.

Nathaniel H. McGee, of Howard county, Mo., is now organizing a company of immigrants for Venezuela, Guyana, proposing to leave New York the last of April. The price of passage is one hundred dollars currency, and further particulars may be obtained by addressing Mr. McGirk, at New Franklin, Howard county. He expects to get in a crop of cotton by the first of June, and refers to the price, one dollar a pound in gold, as offering sufficient inducement to make the venture.

Warren Lawless, lately convicted of murder, and who escaped jail, is still carrying on war against the citizens a few miles above Waco, Texas. It is told that he met a loyal citizen a few days ago, and, presenting his pistol, required him to pray preparatory to taking his exit from the world, when upon said citizen, upon his knees, repeated, "now I lay me down to sleep," which, it is supposed, carried the mind of Lawless back to days of youthful innocence, and having his sympathy aroused, he informed the supplicant that his death would be deferred until 9 o'clock the next day.

The freshet which prevailed for some time past on the Savannah, Altamaha and Ocmulgee rivers, has seriously interfered with planting operations, and in many cases interfered materially with the rice prospect for the coming year. Coming just at a time when all the preparations had been made for planting, and in the majority of cases the seed already sown, it has put back operations at least three weeks. In all the plantations the fields have been and are still under water, and if the rivers do not fall this week, the damage to the present rice crop will be incalculable.

Capt. Joseph Narcisse Landing, born in Louisiana on the 7th of September, 1786, has just died. The deceased was a Major—at 1814–15, and he commanded a company in the Sixth Regiment of Louisiana militia. He so distinguished himself that he was several times offered the position of Colonel, which he always declined, and after the war was over he returned home, and by strict business habits and hard toil became quite wealthy. This wealth he enjoyed until the late war, when he became reduced in circumstances. In all his social and domestic relations his conduct was most exemplary.

The attention of our readers need not be called to the letters from Governor STEVENSON and the Hon. THOS. L. JONES bearing upon the MCCREERY-BURBRIDGE scandal, which appear in this issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL.

The Cincinnati Gazette, smarting under the slurs of the New York Tribune, and exasperated by the currency which we gave to the Tribune's "sarkasums," is beginning to show its claws. Presently it will go for the Tribune, "teeth and toenails," and in the style which it delights to describe as "vigorous." This is, in the classic language of the Commercial, very sad.

A Lame Defense.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, which is one of those excruciatingly loyal and solemnly pious journals whose actions need always to be watched, and generally to be suspected, has an article upon the baseness of "the rebel attacks on General SHERIDAN." It argues that, "after starving twelve thousand Union soldiers to death, it fit becomes Confederates to berate General SHERIDAN with alleged cruelties in connection with the Piegan massacre." And it adds, "to read the Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL nowadays, one might infer that there had never been any Libby, Andersonville and Millen, with their vile prison pens."

This is very touching. It seems truly loyal and religious; but it appeals to the ear only. It is sound, not sense. Its foundation is false and its logic is worse than false.

What has SHERIDAN's butchery of Indian women and children to do with the barbarities alleged against the rebels? Does the sin laid at the door of the rebels go up to God in extenuation of SHERIDAN's guilt? Is SHERIDAN less of a brute because the rebels are charged with having been brutal?

The Commercial Advertiser is wroth with us because, in common with the whole civilized world, we were shocked by the Piegan massacre, and because, being shocked, we expressed in unmeasured terms our detestation of the authors of that cowardly and bloody business. Why should we not so express ourselves? Is it not the mission of a free press everywhere to speak fearlessly of wrong-doing and wrong-doers? Would the Commercial Advertiser have us stand dumb-mouthed before atrocities which actually startle human nature? Or does it indorse the bloody work?

We take it for granted that it does not; and, if it does not, it should remember that we are as innocent of the charges it makes against the Confederates as it can possibly be of the charges we have brought against General SHERIDAN. If any Union soldiers were starved in the South we did not starve them; and we submit that it is an attack upon SHERIDAN and not a defense to try to offset his cold-hearted barbarity on the frontier—a barbarity monstrous enough to completely tarnish all the tinsel he ever got for being a fast rider—with the old, worn-out falsehoods that used to pass current among excitable and credulous Northern people. Fabrications as they were, and sprung from the virulence of warlike passion, they never alleged anything so bad of the rebels as is known of SHERIDAN; and they were thoroughly disproved. Every effort was made to hang somebody. But the relentless spirit of HOLT and STANTON could find no better victim than a poor devil by the name of WERTZ. There was lack neither of the desire nor the courage to make a conspicuous example as a *douceur* to the momentary rage of the North. If a particle of evidence criminating any respectable Confederate could have been trumped up or manufactured, it would have been greedily seized by the Radical authorities. None was to be had because none existed, and the evidence the other way was so honorable to the Confederates and so damaging to STANTON, that the whole thing was very prudently dropped. It is rather late for the Commercial Advertiser to revive it, and it is revived to serve a case which it only renders the more conspicuous and infamous.

Gen. SHERIDAN has nothing to gain, though one may doubt whether he has much to lose, by having himself associated with the imagmary devils of Libby and Andersonville, and if the Commercial Advertiser has no better defense to set up for him, it had better let him alone.

An Essay in Criticism.

Two opinions of a purely literary character which we ventured to express not long ago, and which stirred up at the time quite a breeze of comment, continue to rattle among the dry bones of old literature in the most whimsical and unexpected way. The first of these scraps of critical audacity described the novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to repeat our own language, as "perhaps the best picture of Southern life, take it for all in all, which has been placed before the readers of fiction." The text that furnished an occasion for making such a reference was the Brazos scandal, and our purpose in making it, aside from its truth, was to be rid of the very natural suspicion of partisan and merely partisan hostility to Mrs. STOWE. It will be remembered that we gave out the belief that in writing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" the author had the story, and not its moral, uppermost in her mind, and that least of all could she have anticipated the political significance which circumstances afterward gave to it. She had sojourned in the South, and the peculiarities of Southern life had impressed her. The impulse to write, which every person of culture has experienced on coming in contact with novel scenes and people, proved irresistible. But nowhere in what she wrote did this impulse take other than a story-telling and picture-painting turn. Had she set down to indite a sermon against slavery the chances are ten to one that she would have failed. Had her mind been fuller of hatred of all things Southern than of that lively and catholic sympathy with what she had seen and heard—which is at once the source and resource of the art idea—her book must needs have turned out a failure as a romance. It might have been bitter, and therefore noticeable as a protest, like GARRISON's raid upon the priesthood, or witty and readable, like ARTOUR's "King of the Mountains." But it could hardly have been the successful novel which it was, depicting in a somewhat slovenly English style but with exceeding warmth of coloring and humorous detail the aspects of plantation life, the generous master; the kind mistress; the comical darkies; the cruel overseer; in a word, the lights and shadows, the possibilities as well as the realities, of slavery. The book was not stained with villains, nor the action of the story checked by moral platitudes or stupid socialistic discourses. The good in Southern life preponderates. The light hero of the story is a Southern gentleman. The drollery is given over to an old maid from New England and a little comical negress. There is no exaggeration anywhere that is not legitimate in all fiction; whilst the power, pathos and truth with which the very common-place and familiar figures of LEGREE and UNCLE TOM are drawn out, justified in every respect the immense popularity which the story achieved. The South itself gave it its political significance by a piece of blundering stupidity, for which the culture of the South was by no means responsible. It is a curious fact, which we have tested to our entire satisfaction, that those who were most earnest and persistent in the denunciations that only served to advertise the book never read it. The present generation knows little about it; and, we may add, that its artistic merit is scarcely sufficient to give it the permanent value as a picture of provincial life which belongs, for example, to the novels of GEORGE ELIOT. It is but a sketch in charcoal, and is likely to be supplanted by more carefully written, though not more graphic, delineations, and to pass into hearsay, like the novels of Mrdame D'ARBLAY and SAMUEL RICHARDSON, which, good as they were in their time, have been displaced by the novels of THACKERAY and TROLLOPE, that go over the same ground with a fuller purpose and a larger ambition.

It cost us nothing to say this much of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which once coached us over a tedious journey (for which we are grateful), and we went out of our way to say it, because our peculiar situation subjected us to the charge of being instigated to what we regarded a just censure of the "Vindication of Lady BYRON," by the dregs of the old, mistaken antipathy to Mrs. STOWE. In spite of the fullness of our explanation, however, Northern and Southern newspapers alike, being nothing if not partisan, and partisan in all things, joined in elevating the eye-brows of surprise. This surprise seems to have been increased rather than diminished by a reference which we made a little later, in the course of a notice of PARKE GODWIN and PUTNAM's Monthly, to the poetry of JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER, which we not only admitted to be good poetry, but declared to be as popular in the South as it would be if Mr. WHITTIER had never written a single "song of freedom." The latter opinion creates greater surprise in the North than in the South, where it will hardly be disputed. But the diverse criticism to which we have been subjected in both instances may serve as the framework for two or three additional notions, germain to the subject, which we propose to hang out to the sun.

There exists not only a genuine and mutual misconception between the culture of the North and South—which would not in either case be genuine culture if it wanted a thorough cosmopolitan spirit—but a lack of wordly wisdom and business discernment on the part of writers and publishers of both sections of the Union. In literature, which is meant to be standard, there ought to be no politics. As soon as politics is introduced into literary material, no matter how good the writing may be in other respects, it loses its artistic purpose, and becomes either partisan, local or transitory, or all combined, and loses its permanent and substantial value. Again, there is little or no favor observed in the publication of books. Publishers undertake books as editors accept contributions, because of certain merits real or supposed. It is a question of business, to be decided by the discretion, not the feeling, of the publisher or editor. If he accepts a bad thing and rejects a good one, he must take the consequences. Thus it is never his interest to turn away that which is good. But here the question of intrinsic merit comes in contact with the question of availability and marketable value, and on these points authors are the poorest of all judges. There used to be a story floating about Pall Mall and the Strand that THACKERAY had to hunt a long while for a publisher for "Vanity Fair." The fact is cited as a sample of the stupidity of publishers. But it is nothing of the kind. "Vanity Fair" must have made an imposing bulk in MSS., and up to that time THACKERAY had not been very lucky in his ventures. He had, however, the freest access to the publishers, and found a good one at last. The book itself was an experiment. Its own author was not sure of it. The obstacles which he met were those which he might have met in any enterprise. About the same time CHARLOTTE BRONTE, daughter of an obscure country parson, and without any literary or business knowledge, was burrowing under the literary surface, and she had even fewer obstacles thrown in her way than the well-known and worldly man of letters, because her wares were of more obvious market value and somewhat less portentous in their aspect. The history of successful authorship does not bear out the cant of writers against publishers; and in the experience of unsuccessful authorship we need look for nothing but disappointment. This may be very sad, but is no more the fault of the publishers than the public. A few examples might, perhaps, be given of critical injustice done to writers on account of their origin or their antecedents or their opinions. Two Irish poets of merit, THOMAS DAVIS and JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN, are not recognized in London, and, perhaps, their exclusion may have been due to their standing as Catholics and rebels. But they are equally unknown in this country, where these attributes ought rather to advance them in popular esteem. The truth is, they were very sweet poets, indeed—like the late HENRY TIMROD and the yet living JAMES R. RANDALL—but they did nothing sufficiently strong to command the attention of standard authorities. Two or three Southern writers are just now writing for Northern periodicals, notably the DE LEONS, PAUL HAYNE and JOHN R. THOMPSON, and we dare say they have no reason to complain of injustice. EDGAR A. POE, a bitterly abusive Southern writer, could find nothing to complain of if he were alive, and it is quite certain that a really first-rate thing, good in itself and marketable in its kind, would stand as fair a show in Boston or New York, if it should come from a rebel, as it would if it should come from a Yankee. There is no sort of doubt about this. The North buys our cotton and our sugar because it is prime and sells to advantage. If we offer them as prime an article of literature they will take it as readily. The rule that works in the one case works in the other.

So much for the complaint of Southern writers. Northern editors make an equally thoughtless mistake when they gauge their estimate of Southern culture by the ebullitions of Southern ignorance. It is undoubtedly true that there are, according to the population, a greater number of indifferent writers in the South, particularly among Southern women, than there are in the North; but the reason is that living is cheaper here, enabling sentimental *litterateurs* to gratify their propensities, while the same class in the North is obliged to earn its livelihood and has no time for dawdling. But the culture of the South, like that of the North, is of a different ilk; it does not take to writing doggerel nor rhapsodizing; it is in no sort partisan or provincial; and it reads the poetry of Mr. WHITTIER with relish whenever it appeals to those touches of nature which make the whole world kin, rejecting it when it is merely narrow and ignorant, as it must be when it deals with topics about which the writer takes his inspiration at second-hand. Had Mr. WHITTIER lived in the South he might not have been less of an abolitionist than he is, but he would have written better "Songs of Freedom." His partisan poetry is strong, but it is overstrained and unnatural. Not so with his New England poems. They are rich with local color and local tones, thought-pictures and word-pictures which will live always. The difference between his "Songs of Freedom" and his "Songs and Ballads of New England" is just the difference between a pineapple plucked green in Louisiana and carried to Massachusetts and the pineapple, ripe and juicy, as it comes fragrant and dripping from its parent stem.

This is the test to be applied to all sorts of literary matter: It must be racy of the soil, indigenous, sincere in its origin and purpose, probable in its body and method. Look at the writing of HAWTHORNE, how different from that of HOLMES, and both relating to the same localities and race of men; and the writings of DICKENS, GEORGE ELIOT and THACKERAY, all English and unlike; and of AUERBACH and SPIELHAGEN; and of OCTAVE FEUILLET, DUMAS, *fils*, and GEORGE SAND; what is it that, in a dress of English words, marks such characteristic distinctions? There is no such difference in the writings of PAULINE EVANS and SYLVANUS COBB, JR., EMERSON BENNETT and NED BUNTLINE. Isn't the reason obvious? And is it not apparent that it proceeds less from the mediocrity of style and diction which distinguishes the latter class, whose verbal elegances are quite dazzling, than from a thorough want of the elements we have described as essential to artistic excellence? Literature, like journalism, should be representative; and this is the foundation of the opinion we have so often expressed, that the old literary forms, having exhausted themselves, are to be supplanted entirely by journalism, which is the new form in which popular culture is henceforward to cast itself. Meanwhile, however, we shall lose nothing by understanding that which exists, and we throw out these rough hints in that direction, confident that they are based upon sound principles of criticism and actual facts.

A Sad Case of Poverty.

Gen. SHERMAN's poverty compels him to oppose any reduction of army salaries, especially his own. He declares that he can't live in Washington City on a smaller salary than he is now getting, which is $18,780 a year. He says he has spent his money freely in entertaining his friends and expects to do it again. Therefore, to reduce his salary would be an outrage on the part of Congress. There is some justice in all this, for, in spite of the heroic manner in which he scattered the Georgia women and children on his march to the sea, SHERMAN—shame upon his ungrateful country—is now almost a pauper. Deprive him of a single dollar of his salary, and he and his family will be forced to find food and shelter in the poor-house. It is true, when he first went to Washington some political speculators, who thought it possible that he might succeed GRANT to the Presidency, made him a present of a house; but that house cost but $65,000 at the outset, and of course it isn't worth any more now. It is also true that Gen. SHERMAN owns some property in St. Louis, city and county—probably a vacant lot or an old frame building or so—but that fact should weigh absolutely nothing in the argument, for the assessed value of that entire property amounts but to the mere bagatelle of $235,000. And now, let those say who have tried it, whether it is possible for a respectable person, with but three hundred thousand dollars in real estate, to subsist either in or out of Washington on less than eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars a year without starving to death in six weeks. It *may* be possible; but we shall never believe it until we see it done more than once.

☞ The Boston Advertiser notices the fact that a Methodist minister in Sardinia, Ohio, recently refused to baptize a child whose parents desired to give it the name of VALLANDIGHAM, declaring that he "could not give any child the name of a traitor." If you will trace the history of the Massachusetts, New York and Chicago ministers who have murdered their own wives or run away with other people's, you will find that nine-tenths of them started thunderwards with some such partisan nonsense as the above.

☞ REVELS has three brothers who are preachers. He used to be a preacher himself, but when his congregation at Leavenworth were so mean as to make a fuss about the contemptible sum of fifteen hundred dollars of theirs which he pocketed he became disgusted with the ministry and turned politician.

☞ Professor HADLEY, of Yale College, is preparing for publication an elaborate review of Mr. BRYANT's translation of the Iliad. HOMER couldn't possibly have anticipated these things or his consideration for us would have prompted him to let poetry alone.

☞ "What money," exclaims General SHERMAN, "will pay SHERIDAN for Winchester and Five Forks?" Aye, and what money will pay him for the small-pox camp of the Piegans? Let the friends of the army bill answer these questions and blush.

☞ Why in the name of common sense doesn't Gen. GRANT promote the conquering hero of the Piegans? If it can't be done while one full general already lags superfluous on the stage, why, let SHERMAN be reduced to the ranks.

☞ The New York Commercial Advertiser says the rebels "starved twelve thousand Union soldiers to death." The rhetoric of this Radical, as will be seen, is iterative as well as emphatic.

☞ The Cincinnati papers are rejoiced over the "ratification" of the Fifteenth amendment, because they think it will secure them all the railroad privileges they want out of Kentucky.

CITY ITEMS.

"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."

It is only by actual trial that the merits of a medicine can be known. All who have taken WISTERWORTH'S Bitters and Puretar Brave thy they found what's claimed and more special relief than from any other preparation of both they ever tried.

R. R. & R.

Beautiful Brothers' Brunswick Billiard Hall is the favorite resort for healthful amusement.

☞ The spring season is the time to use WISTAR'S TOLU BALSAM to prevent disease. Keep off colds, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ Dr. WISTERWORTH calls the special attention of the public to the very flattering testimonials published in to-day's paper, of his Kidney Bitters and Puretar Brave. It will be seen these certificates are from old citizens of Louisville (not from Connecticut, Salt Lake City, &c.), well known to this community, and, if any one should doubt their genuineness, or the truth of their statements, he can see the parties themselves any day.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale.

A fine lot of superior evergreens of various kinds at the nursery of F. Graham & Son, New Albany, Ind. From now on until MAY is an excellent time for planting. al dd

☞ 75 pieces Carpet at 35 cents upward.

51 pieces yard-wide White Matting at 32 1-2 cents.

27 pieces checked, red and white Matting, 37 1-2 cents.

21 pieces loom dice Table Linens at 42 1-2 cents.

THOS. McSHANE,
139 Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh31 d5

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN,
mh30 d60 124 THIRD street.

The Ladies' Second Club,

of New York, recently changed their discussions from woman's suffrage to hair preparations and pimple banishers. They declared that where nature had not endowed them with beauty, it was their right—yes, their duty—to look it where their cards. So they all voted that Magnolia Balm overcame sallowness, rough skin, and ringmarks, and gave to the complexion a most dashing (borasian) and marble-like appearance (nonsense to men, no doubt); and that Lyon's Katharion made the hair grow thick, soft, and awful pretty, and moreover prevented it from turning gray. If the proprietors of these articles did not send the sisters an invoice, they are not smart. mh3 eod4wswlm

Besides its Tonic

and strengthening properties, Hoff's Malt Extract is particularly valuable in cases of consumption, as is shown by the following extracts from reports of military hospitals in Europe: "It puts a stop to the inroads of this powerful enemy, and renders the progress of the latter impossible. It is a direct antagonist to a tubercular, morbid constitution, by preventing the settling and fixing of the albuminous matter; moreover, it powerfully excites the activity of the lungs, and increases the circulation of the blood." Sold by all druggists and grocers. mh29 eod3

A Lost Art Revived.

It is said that the Roman ladies embrowned their faded hair with a transparent fluid, but the secret of such a composition was unknown to any modern chemist, until Phalon discovered and produced his Vatalia, or salvation for the hair. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. mh29 eod3

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicine often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the chill will not return periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

THE EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of DR. J. P. BARNUM, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, }
July 14, 1868. }

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with FOUR DOZEN and more persons using your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is entirely a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious fevers. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1875.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I took a number of remedies. They gave me no relief. After one dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return as bad. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised, but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO.
Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin.
Pay Sight and Telegraphic Transfers on all the principal cities in Europe. Consult for the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

DIED.

CLOUD—In Jeffersonville, Ind., 31st March, 1879, Mr. HARVEY CLOUD, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, at 10 A. M., at the Christian Church. Friends are invited to attend.

☞ Evansville and Lawrenceburg (Ind.) and Burlington (Ky.) papers please copy.

NOTICE—In Louisville, on the 3d inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., HENRY BOYCE, son of P. H. and V. L. Boyce, of Washington county, Miss., aged 4 years and 9 months.

BOYCE—Tuesday, March 25, 1879, Oscar T. Boyce, son of D. B. and F. E. Boyce, aged 11 years.

☞ Paducah and Cairo papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

General Agents Wanted.

A well-established and prosperous Life Insurance Company, incorporated in New York State, is desirous of extending its business in Kentucky.

Gentlemen who apply must state in detail their facilities for successfully managing the same, and what experience, if any, they may have had in the Life Insurance business. Those who are now acting as local or General Agents for other Life Companies will find this a capital chance for forming a more profitable connection with a most extensive field.

All communications treated confidentially.

Address (in detail, and with full name),
BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
mh29 d6 No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

In Remote Settlements of Untold Value.

Wood makes blood; blood makes the body. If the blood be pure, the body is healthy. So if we are not in health, we know some impurities are lurking about which must be removed, and the sooner the better. BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove all from the system which nature needs no longer.

The wonderful cures effected by Brandreth's Pills have arrested the attention of enlightened physicians. Upwards of five thousand now use them in their daily practice, and two hundred have given their written testimony as to their innocence and value, as cleansers of the bowels and blood.

Their untold value is to those living in settlements where doctors can only be had at great expense. For if you are sick, you have only to take one or more doses of Brandreth's Pills to get cured. Full directions are with each box.

Sold by all Druggists. mh31 deod4wsowlm

JUST OUT.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

Superior to all others for Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Hoarseness. None so pleasant. None care so quick. Manufactured by HUSHTON & CO., Astor House, New York.

No more of those horrible tasted, nauseating Brown Cabob things. fe dlm4 wsowtf

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless—reliable—instantaneous. Does not contain lead, nor any VEGETABLE poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations bearing titles, "new" do not puzzle. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had 19 years' unimpeached reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Correct Hair Dye—black or brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 146 Bond street, New York. ja26 deodsu

USED UP.

Ladies for Young Men—the enervated and used up, who have lost their youthful energy, ambition, vitality, vigor in any manner, or mental or social nature—with words of cheer and sanitary aid for the seemingly hopeless. Sent free. In sealed envelope. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. ja28 deodsu

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of genuine Cod Liver Oil in scrofula, Bronchitis, Chronic Coughs, and all forms of Pulmonary Consumption, almost surpass belief. In these C. BARKER & CO.'S Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil Jelly Cough Lozenges the public have the best brand

EDWARD WILDER'S

FAMOUS

STOMACH BITTERS

WILL CURE

Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and All Species of Indigestion, Intermittent Fever, Fever and Ague, and All Periodical Diseases.

It will give immediate relief in Colic and Flux.

It will cure Costiveness.

It is a mild and delightful invigorant for delicate females.

It is a safe Anti-Mercurious Alterative and Tonic for all family purposes.

It is a powerful Counteractant after the fatigue has been done.

It is an excellent appetizer, as well as strengthener of digestive tissue.

It is destructive to Worms as a Corrective and a mild Cathartic.

The Bitters are similar preparations to common Whiskey or alcohol, which contains a large amount of fusil oil and other poisonous substances, while the body of Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters is pure old Bourbon or copper-distilled Whisky, the best and purest whisky known or produced. This fact at once recommends and places these Bitters in the highest rank for those purposes as all whiskies are recommended as is testified by numberless certificates from the ablest medical men and others from the country.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

An unfailing and rapid cure for

SCROFULA IN ALL ITS FORMS!

Every known variety of Skin Disease, no matter how old or inveterate, Rheumatism, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Glandular Swellings of the Neck or elsewhere, Chronic Chills and Fever, Tetter, Weeping Sore Legs, Blotches of every kind, Pimples on the Face, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Falling of the Hair or Alligator-like Swelling, Hip Joint Disease or Morbus Coxarius, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Ague Cake, &c. For the reasons above stated a cure for the above diseases thus prepared is guaranteed to be unrivaled. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

EDWARD WILDER'

COMPOUND

Extract of Wild Cherry

This preparation is specially recommended as affording certain and prompt relief for

Coughs, Colds, and Catarrhs of Every Description.

In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and Asthma or Phthisis, it gives immediate comfort and relief. It is also admirably adapted to the relief of the cough and difficulty of breathing in consumption. It is also indispensable in Pneumonia or Winter Fever, Pleurisy, and every consumptive form of Pulmonary Disease attended with cough, difficulty of breathing or pain. For taste, efficiency and power, this medicine has no equal; and when used in any of the above diseases has never been known to fail to give almost instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Family Pills!

FOR THE CURE OF

Constipated & Sluggish Bowels!

In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be perfectly infallible. As a purgative in all fevers and inflammatory diseases, in Acute Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Liver, Brain, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Erysipelas, Fever and Ague, Acute Ophthalmia or Sore Eyes, Fullness of the Head, Vertigo, Dizziness, Blindness, &c., they cannot be excelled. These Pills will be found on trial to be far superior to any other known combination of medicines in the rapid and certain cure of all the above diseases. They should be taken with Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash in the diseases in which that remedy is recommended; and with Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds, &c.; and with Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters for Indigestion and Periodical Diseases; and with Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic for Chills and Fever or Fever and Ague.

EDWARD WILDER'S

Chill Tonic

—FOR—

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague

And every form, type and variety of Malarial or Pestilential Fever or Affection; Twenty-one day Chills, Bilious or Remittent Fever Show Ague, Lumbago, and every other form of periodical disease whatever, has no equal, and in all such cases it effects a rapid and certain cure. It is a purely vegetable compound, and the most efficient Chill Tonic ever offered to the public. Try it, all you who are suffering, as a cure is warranted in all the above diseases.

MOTHER'S

WORM SYRUP

The presence of worms in the intestines is indicated by a variety of symptoms, pains in the stomach, swelling of the abdomen, picking of the nose and ears, bad breath, variable appetite, &c. If the worms are allowed to remain, which is too often the case, death is frequently the result. The Mother's Worm Syrup. It is far superior to all other preparations as a worm destroyer. Being composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and free from all nauseous taste that vermifuge contains, it is a pleasant syrup that children will readily take, or it can be eaten with bread.

All worm confections and worm candy contain terra alba, a deadly poison, which is used to keep the confections and candy from running together in warm weather. Beware of their use, and take only Mother's Worm Syrup.

REMEMBER!

That these remedies have all been tested in the family circle, by chemical analysis, and at the dispensaries throughout the country, for each and every disease for which they are recommended, and that in no single case has any of them ever been known to fail in giving instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure. Their medicinal virtue and power is attested alike by the ablest medical men and the ministry, and all, in a word, say of them that they are truly the

Greatest Medicines of the Age!

And that no family ought to be without them. They compose the best Family Medicine Chest that can be made.

Call for "Edward Wilder's Famous Stomach Bitters," "Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash," "Edward Wilder's Compound Extract of Wild Cherry," "Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic," "Edward Wilder's Family Pills," and "Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup," and have none other, as all others are secret remedies, while the formula of Edward Wilder's medicines will be shown to any regular graduate of medicine. Use them according to directions, and a cure is guaranteed.

For sale by all dealers.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

215 Main St., Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

mh15 TuThSatSuWOW

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

Dickens' New Novel.

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" comes in Every Saturday for April 9th. The opening chapters describe an opium smoking resort—the dean of a cathedral, the lay precentor and his nephew, Edwin Drood, prominent in marriage by a deceased parent to "Pussy," who does not appear yet. The lay precentor teaches "Pussy" music and smokes opium surreptitiously. Among the British minors are "Pope," the verger, and "Cricparkle," a young clergyman. The number introduces this last work of Dickens by a clever outline, representing Mr. Pickwick all smiles, holding *in fresco* a reception of all the characters of Dickens, while Sam. Weller stands by pointing them out.

II.

Fire-proof Furniture.

A German chemist has discovered that in preparation with a concentrated solution of rock salt renders all timber fire-proof. The salt also renders wood proof against dry rot and the ravages of insects. Thus furniture, it is claimed, can be made fire-proof, and the losses to families burst out in the particular prevented. This discovery may work in Germany, but will be more than one year in Kentucky before the lumbering dues duty as rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, maple and all the other woods used in manufacturing the make-believe furniture with which fashion houses are crammed, the amount of combustible element in the knobs alone would be too much for all the concentrated salt that could be had.

III.

Last Year's Immigrants.

During the past year the number of alien immigrants who arrived in New York was larger than any year since 1854. The total number of passengers landed was 307,434, of which 248,089 were citizens and 258,339 were aliens. The latter number was an excess of 63,000 over that of 1868, and of 75,399 over the average previous years. 97,605 of the immigrants were natives of Germany; 66 204 of Ireland, 41,060 of England, and 53,033 from all other countries combined. The German emigration has fallen off slightly, and the English and Irish has increased, while the health of all foreign immigrants has improved. The principal points of destination were: Illinois, 23,-; Iowa, 17,000; New York, 35,810; Pennsylvania, 32,135; Wisconsin, 17,000. Two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven mechanics arrived here during the year. The New York Labor Exchange has, during the past year, procured employment for 57,935 immigrants, nearly four thousand more than the previous year, of whom 5,504 were mechanics, 10,000 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 2,000 skilled female laborers, and 17,673 house servants. Of these, 27,816 could read and write and 30,119 could not.

IV.

Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville.

This is the subject of an admirable painting by Zeller, a very accomplished artist, which is now on exhibition in New Orleans. The ladies of that city design subscribing enough to purchase and present it to Gen. Robert E. Lee, as a slight testimonial of their admiration of his character. The well-informed critic of the "Picayune" says: "The portraiture in the present instance is most successful, both as to the two great men represented, and, also, as to the horses which they rode. Men and animals stand out upon the canvas, apparently as full of life as if they moved and breathed before the spectator. Lo-ale calls up upon that gray charger, so well known to the Army of the Potomac, his face turned toward his great Lieutenant, full of that nobility of expression so familiar to all who ever gazed upon it, his right arm stretched out in the direction in which he wished Jackson to move, the latter has ridden up close to his commander, and, slackening the reins of his bridle, has turned his face to his superior and assumed an attitude of saddle-rest, his right foot almost loosed from the stirrup, his body thrown slightly back, and supported by his right hand resting on the crupper of his horse, and as he is to catch every word of his instructions, and his eye closely following the direction of Lee's right hand. Both faces are full of animation and intelligence, without any exaggeration, and are life-like and natural to an extraordinary degree."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

BAKER's republication begins to look very squawly.

GRANT wants the carpenter of the Senate to put him up a cheap cabinet.

LOGAN and Sherman have locked horns over the army reduction bill.

BISMARCK and Beust want German emigration to this country to cease.

If there is anything more annoying than a non-attentive waiter it is a too attentive one.

LOST CAUSE POLLARD has the negrophobia. He will die, but the nigger it is that will live.

THE pioneer nigger cadet is to be worked on by the cadets at West Point when he arrives.

CORBIN is at home turning the domestic mangle as a relaxation from his arduous lobby duties.

VISITING cards for ladies are now engraved upon light, rose-colored pasteboard, highly perfumed.

GEN. HAZEN wants the noble savage reserved for the experiments in Quakery of Dr. Broadbrim.

BROWNLOW is in consultation with his undertakers about that little affair of his which is shortly to come off.

THE female fig dancer of the Boston Adelphi Theater is Miss Clara Barton, a member of the Shawmut Avenue church.

"PAT" (COKE) SHERIDAN rode a blind Government mule in his last terrific charge. The mule was running away at the time.

GALLAIT, the well-known Belgian painter, has been elected Foreign Associate of the French Academy as successor of Overbeck.

MISS ESTHER, the latest New York lecturer, says women want more money. That peculiarity of the sex has been noticed elsewhere.

GOLLADAY, his offense is Ranck. He picks up naughty "cuss" words in Congressional alleys and "speaks them out in meetin'." Oh, fie! for shame.

Two English gentlemen, reigned from Khartoum by way of Sowkim and the Red sea, report having met Sir Samuel Baker and his party, all well, and still waiting for the river steamers and heavy bargage that were sent up the Nile.

"FASHIONABLE intelligence" from Washington: "Sherman in a rage because his pay is to be reduced; Sheridan glorying in 'the murder of papooses; and Grant dribbling out the secret service fund and battop-holing recalcitrant Senators."

A CURIOUS translation of the newspaper article which cost Don Henry de Bourbon his life made him call the Duke de Montpensier a "pastry cook." That is not very intelligible to Hoggenheimers. The word should have been turned his face to his superior and assumed an attitude of saddle-rest, his right foot almost loosed from the stirrup, his body thrown slightly back, and supported by his right hand resting on the crupper of his horse, and as he is to catch every word of his instructions, and his eye closely following the direction of Lee's right hand. Both faces are full of animation and intelligence, without any exaggeration, and are life-like and natural to an extraordinary degree."

THE BURBRIDGE SCANDAL.

A Letter from Governor John W. Stevenson.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I have read with surprise in your paper of to-day a most extraordinary card from the Hon. Thomas C. McCreery, in which he states that, notwithstanding his express denial that he ever recommended Gen. S. G. Burbridge for office, he understands that the charge continues to be persistently made in Kentucky, and Governor Stevenson is giving it currency, and actively engaged in gathering evidence to establish it.

He therefore calls upon me publicly to d'savow any connection with the rumor or to furnish the proof of its truth.

Common courtesy, to say nothing of the intimate and cordial relations which have for such a length of time existed between Senator McCreery and myself, would, as it seems to me, have prompted the gentleman to have inquired of me privately what agency I had taken, if any, in either the origin or circulation of the alleged rumor, either before or since his denial of the truth. He has chosen, however, to pursue a different course, and I reply to his card through the same paper in which his call appears.

I now say that there is not a word of truth in my alleged complicity with the origin, the continued circulation, or my alleged agency in obtaining evidence to disprove Senator McCreery's denial of his recommendation of Burbridge.

I deem it proper to state that from January to March I was confined much of the time by what Senator McCreery had recommended Gen. S. G. Burbridge for office, either by accompanying him to the Presidential Mansion or by writing recommendations for him. I so expressed myself to the very few persons with whom I ever conversed upon this subject, but after leaving the floor of the House within the last two weeks, and after a denial I became satisfied the information communicated to myself and others had been misrepresented by us. From that time to this I have frankly avowed that his denial should be received as proof that the rumor was untrue.

JOHN W. STEVENSON.

FRANKFORT, April 1.

A Letter from the Hon. Thomas L. Jones.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Information having reached my ears that it has been currently reported at Frankfort, and especially among the members of the Kentucky Legislature, that I had made the statement that I had seen a recommendation of Gen. S. G. Burbridge by President Johnson for office, and the names of Messrs. McCreery, Beck, and Golladay were signed to the same, I here state that no human being ever heard me make any such statement, and I pronounce him who says he did a liar and slanderer.

THOS. L. JONES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington City, D. C., March 28, 1870.

VOORHEES.

Extracts from his speech at Indianapolis Thursday Night.

AS TO MORTON.

There was a time when a Senator of the United States could ill-afford to be caught in the very act of deliberate misrepresentation, and I believe that the Senator from Indiana will pursue him even now, when the Senate is shorn of so much of its former glory. He came from Washington to deliver a malicious speech. It was deliberately done, and upon full preparation. It is called the key-note of the campaign. So it may be. It is the key-note of its loudest notes to be false—false beyond a parallel, or the power of his friends, to evade its discord, or to endure it to harmonize. The music of monopoly, usury and untaxed bonds, it is true, will go on. It is sweet to the ears of the privileged few. The Senator's speech has for them a world of melody. The bondholder listens enraptured. To the banker no bonds the delicious airs of the opera are not so ravishing. But to the true and faithful hearing of the tax-payer it brings no sounds of solace, hope or comfort. It is to him full of discord and harsh strain. It has has all the purpose of the singing Siren, who led her votaries to ruin, without her beauty or her irresistible charm.

FINANCIAL LEGERDEMAIN.

The strangest and most extraordinary feature of financial legerdemain ever known in this country before, remains to be told. Though your shrinings have been taken, and more than sixteen millions of them, thrown like chaff to a shoal of hungry sharks, yet the interest bearing bonded debt has not been reduced! The national currency has not been diminished a single dollar—as simply a partisan falsehood now resounding from one ocean to the other from partisan lips, and in the columns of a partisan press. I hold here in my hand the official "statement of the public debt of the United States, March 1, 1870," in the first day of the present month.

It is signed "George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury." I read from it in your presence as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin—
Bonds at five per cent.....$ 283,680,000
Bonds at six per cent.....1,544,680,250

Amount outstanding.....$1,907,960,650

Two thousand one hundred and seven millions three hundred and thirty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars. I now declare to you that the "debt-bearing interest in coin" was less than two millions on the first day of March, 1869, a little more than one year ago. The books of the Department are of easy access to the friends of the Administration. To-day, that the debt bearing interest in coin has grown larger instead of smaller in the hands of the party that claims to have paid off more than eighty millions. If the records will require the statement let them be produced. I have verified it from official sources, and I challenge investigation and defy contradiction. I made it upon the floor of the House within the last two weeks, and defy a denial. No denial was made, but an explanation was tendered by the chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, that the bonds that had been redeemed had been placed in the sinking fund, and they still bore interest. Why, sir, that is the very mode of paying a debt! You are told that you have paid the principal, and yet you are to keep on paying the interest! When you have paid the face of the bonds, with all the interest then due, who ever, until now, heard of the collection of further annual sums of interest? Tell this to the precinct liars, who were made made by the friends of this Administration of the undeniable fact that the official records of the Department show no decrease of the public debt, but that an actual increase! Say that the amount you have actually paid, and is the payment of which you have been robbed by the bondholders, is still carried on the books, and interest on the same still collected from your pockets! This is a frightful and a hideous mockery. The whole financial system is a delusion and a snare; a swindle and a crime; a felony committed upon the tax-payer by well rounded, bodied and speeched, high wrought burglary upon every humble homestead whose inmates lie down at nightfall after a day of wearisome toil; a cheat and an imposition, in contempt of the law; a fraud whose advocates and authors should be scourged from their abused places of trust, honor, and profit by the fiery cross hands of an insulted and outraged public opinion. Where now is our boasted payment of over eighty millions of the public debt? Where are the hosts lavishing vaunt of relief to the people? Their account with the tax-gatherer is no smaller. The annual drain of interest is no diminished. The demands of the debt are no lower. On the contrary, the only change that has been made is against the debtor, against those who have to pay it.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

I believe, as I have ever believed, that the admixture of the races is ever fraught with evils and errors to both, and with blessings to none. All history tells this sad, calamitous story, and sustained Governor Morton when he occupied the same position I do now. I have been and a part of the experiment has been tried that has not been blighted, often with ashes and blood, and always with a deterioration of both races, an acceleration of all the downward materials, and a backward flow of the tide of civilization. Nor will we, in the future years, escape this recoiling doom if we permit in the attempt to absorb in the body politic three millions of a degraded and inferior race.

The wretched results may come slowly here in Indiana, but they will surely come as the footprints of time continue to advance into the unknown years. There are some perhaps deceived by the voice of the people. I do not. I would treat them in all kindness, as I ever have, but the white man of my own great race—great in all the world's history, great in peace and great in war, great in letters, great in free governments, and Christian progress—can better control the destinies of this proud commonwealth without their aid, and into their hands I cast my fate, well or ill. A white man's party I will stand or fall. Already the vagrant negroes, the black isaaronl of Kentucky and other Southern regions, are in transportation to Indiana.

Already it is loudly announced that their votes are to encompass my defeat if I am again a candidate. It will be for the laborers of the State—the white men who till the soil, the mechanics in the shops—to determine whether they raise their populations to their midst. It will be for the oppressed workingmen of every avocation and calling, who have nothing left save the very rights of citizenship, to decide whether they wish to share them equally with the African. I will appeal to them whether Indiana, a border State, shall be overrun with the most black elements of the South. I will appeal to them whether they will encourage the presence of these elements in their fields, their workshops and at their firesides. Nor do I fear the result.

The people will be true to the rights of their State, true to the wise and safe traditions of the fathers, true to their own politic does of Monday night, they silently and positively stand by and permit such outrages at their very doors, they will soon find out that they are permitting the seeds of a whirlwind to be sown. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but surely.

OFF WITH A GRASS WIDOW.

The Commercial Element of Maysville Hears Something Startling.

[From the Maysville Bulletin, March 31.]

On Sunday last the commercial element in our city was somewhat startled at the report that Mr. John Rice, a well-known merchant and tobacconist of this city, had packed up his stakes and suddenly disappeared from the view of his family and a large number of his anxious creditors. It was said that he had left Maysville on the train for the East, and that he had secured a recommendation of Gen. S. G. Burbridge to the President Johnson for office, and the names of Messrs. McCreery, Beck, and Golladay were signed to the same. I here state that no human being ever heard me make any such statement, and I pronounce him who says he did a liar and slanderer.

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YERGER IN EFFERVIEWED.

His Life in the Jackson Jail—What He says for Himself.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune (Sup.).]

Our ladies admitted me into what might more properly be termed a boudoir adjoining the parlor, than any room, than otherwise. A large, old fashioned dressing imparted a genial warmth, while two back windows, which we noticed, were entirely free from curtains or any appendages so suggestive of an unwholesome restraint, afforded an amount of light entirely opposed to all our preconceived ideas of a felon's cell. A fourth occupied a comfortable, well-dressed bed; near by, a stand covered with books and writing materials, scattered about the room were several chairs, including a couple of large rockers, while at the opposite end from the bed was a good-sized table. Upon the same was a basket well filled with a goodly store of comforts for the inner man, as well as several glasses, and, what appeared from the variety of bottles, a fair assortment of liquors. That the latter were of acceptable quality we were frequently assured by the prisoner, as an inducement to partake. As we sat down the jailer closed the door and went about his duties, without as much as turning the key upon us. Shortly after an elderly negro came in, bringing with him several late papers, an evident daily offering at his hands.

A little later, and a sprightly son of the prisoner's, of perhaps 12 years of age, entered, bearing another well-filled basket, and a bottle of fine old sherry—a present from some admiring mother as soon to make her daily visits, as also several other visitors for the afternoon, among whom we noticed the name of a Mrs. Price, a blooding spirited young lady, and evident determination on their part to hang through all and every meshes of all law, and is perfectly confident that upon the first examination he will certainly be released on bail and ill untimely acquitted.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY EVENING, April 1, 1870.

Financial circles have but few items of interest upon which to comment as previous. The supply of currency is ample in most the necessities of trade, but while we hear no complaints of scarcity, there is no unemployed capital among the banks. Their prices for money remain at 9 and 12.

EXCHANGE—Is very scarce, and many of the banks have been compelled to ship freely. We quote exchange very firm at ¼ premium selling.

GOLD—Had been a little weak to-day, it opened at 111¾, went as high as 111¾, but closed at 111¼. The specie trade to-day was light.

	During.	Selling.
Gold	111	111¼
Silver halves and quarters	102	
Silver dimes	102	
Five-twenties, 1862	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1864	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1865	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1865, new issue	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1867	113½	113¾
Five-twenties, 1868	113½	113¾
Ten-forties	108½	108¾
Funded, 1881	118½	118¾
Old U. S. 6s	108½	108¾
New issue	108½	108¾
Coupon 6s	113½	113¾
Old coupons	113½	113¾
Old do	113½	113¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in NEW YORK for the past three days:

	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	114½	114¾	115¼	..	..
" '62	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '64	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '65	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
New issue	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
Coupon '67	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..
" '68	108¾	108¾	108¾	..	..
10-40 coupon	108¾	108¾	108¾	..	..
Ten-forties	108¾	108¾	108¾	..	..
Old 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Claim a fair share of attention, but there is no great amount of money moving hands just now. Numerous parties are making bids for small lots of securities, and the transactions are confined to no particular favorites. We report sales of Farmers' Bank, Louisville Gas and Water, and Merchants' Bank stocks, with some demand for railroad stocks. The latter are spoken of as being the most remunerative of stock investments, as Nashville stock at 71 (the market price) pays more than 9 per cent. on the money invested; and what is a still better investment is the Louisville and Frankfort preferred stock, at 80, which pays more than 30 per cent. per annum upon the price.

STOCKS.

National Bank, Louisville	107	110
National Bank, Jeffersonville	97	99
National Bank, Flaherty	95	95
National Bank, City	93	100
National Bank of Kentucky	93	94
Bank of Louisville	87	88
Louisville Gas	110	113
Commercial Bank	77	78
Northern Bank	118	119
Citizens' Bank	90	92
People's Bank	87	90
Bank of Commerce	97	98
West's Financial Corp'tion Bank(new)	91	97
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	97½
Louisville Bank	110	111
Security bank	110	111
Louisville Insurance Company bank	111	113
Farmers'	85	87
Western Insurance Company bank	109	113
Kentucky Insurance Company bank	97	98
German Insurance Company bank	100	101
Gas Company stock	97	98½
L. & N. R. R. stock	71	72
L. & F. R. R. (common)	45	47
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	80	81
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	71	72

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c.	70¾	71¾
City for bonds, 6 per cent.	70	71
City for school purposes, 6 per c.	71	73
City for Jail, Ballinger & Co., 6 per c.	70	73
City for L. and N. Railroad, 6, 6, 6 per c.	70	73
City for L. and N. Railroad, 6, 6, 6 per c.	70	73
City for L. and N. Railroad, 6, 6, 6 per c.	70	73
City for water, old, 6 per c.	70	73
City for water-works, old, 6 per c.	70	73
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	71	73
City for water-works, new, 6 per c.	71	73
Water-works bonds, 6 per c.	70	73
Ouasti bonds, first issue, 6 per c.	70	73
" " second issue, 6 per c.	70	73
" " third issue, 6 per c.	70	73
" " fourth issue, 6 per c.	70	73
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c.	94	95
" " new, 6 per c.	94	95
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c.	73	75
" " new, 7 per c.	73	75
L. & F. R. R. bonds (6 years), 7 per c.	85	87
L. & N. R. R. bonds (6 years), 7 per c.	85	87
L. & N. R. R. bonds, 7 per c.	85	87
Louisville & Nashville R. R. bonds, 7 per c.	85	87
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c.	90	95
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c.	85	87
Caldwell county, for L. & F. R. R., 7 per c.	85	87
Shelbyville County bonds, 6 per c.		90
Shelbyville County bonds, 7 per cent.		95

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

For the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Lexington, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	115	47
Apples, dried, lbs	14	
Bacon, casks		48
Bacon, boxes		37
Bacon, hams	125	
Bacon, sides	36	
Bale ropes, coils	36	
Beans, bbls	672	
Cheese, packages	44	
Candles, kegs	5	
Coffee, bags	114	
Corn, bushels	1966	
Corn, sacks	250	
Cotton, bales	255	
Dried fruit	42	
Feathers, kegs	36	
Feathers, sacks	23	
Flour, barrels	60	
Flour, bbls	127	
Furniture, crates	147	
Hides, bales	204	
Hay, cases	1110	
Hops, kegs	50	
Horses, head	16	
Iron, pig, tons	3	
Iron, bar, rolled and pressed	1201	
Lard, tcs	26	
Lard, kegs	11	
Malt, sacks	71	
Merchandise, pkgs	979	
Mules, head	20	
Nails, kegs	539	
Oats, sacks	13	
Oats, bulk		6
Potatoes, bbls	253	
Pork, mess, bbls		425
Pork, prime, bbls	45	38
Pkgs, sacks		4
Rags, bales	10	71
Sugar, hds and bbls	3	27
Salt, bbls	102	48
Skins, no.		53
Tobacco, hhds		97
Tobacco, bales	106	215
Whisky, bbls	211	703
Wheat, bushels	504	
Wool, sacks		4
Woodenware, pkgs	251	104

Weekly Review of the Market.

ALCOHOL—Transactions during the past week were limited to jobbing lots, and stocks were ample for the requirements of the trade. We quote rule firm but not quotably higher, and sales are made at $2 05@2 10 per gallon in barrel lots and at $2 25@2 40 per gallon in single packages.

ALE AND BEER—Dealers report an active demand, and prices are fully maintained. Stocks are ample and sales are made within the range of our quotations. Sales are made at $11 per bbl for cream ale, and Maddison ale commands $1 25 per quart bottle. Lager beer sells at $10@11 per bbl, and quarter bbls at $2 50@2 75; common beer commands $4 per bbl and $1 50 per keg.

BAGS—Are in light request, and prices are entirely nominal in the absence of sales. Light sales are made at quotation. We quote:

2-lb grain bags	42@45c
2-lb "	40@42c
2-lb "	38@40c
2-lb burlaps	15 @18c
"	12 @15c
"	10@12c
"	8@10c

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—Are little animation prevails in the market, and old stocks have been almost entirely exhausted. Dealers report a good inquiry for goods, and are making preparations to lay in new stocks. Prices are unchanged, and we continue to quote:

Kentucky in round and jobbing lots	20@22c
Kentucky in round and jobbing lots	20@22c
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Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1876.

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 111¾.

Chalmet, the Italian Minister, insists on the resignation of the Cabinet.

Col. M. C. Murphy, a member of the New York Legislature, is accused of bigamy.

The Holly water-works, of Dayton, Ohio, were tried on Thursday and pronounced a success.

Botsford, who shot and killed Lieutenant Mason at Camp Cushing, Wyoming, was tried on Thursday and acquitted.

Governor Geary has vetoed the bill forbidding the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, Philadelphia.

Four hundred workmen were discharged from the construction department of the Brooklyn navy-yard on Thursday.

Stephen Preston, the newly-appointed minister plenipotentiary from Hayti, arrived in New York on Thursday from Port au Prince.

Benjamin H. Warren, well known in financial circles throughout the South, died in Augusta, Ga., on Thursday, aged forty-seven years.

Frank Denison, of Springfield, Mass., won the billiard championship of Massachusetts at Boston on Thursday night by defeating E. F. Wilmarth.

Daniel Kennedy died in St. Louis, on Thursday, from apoplexy, in fifteen minutes after coming out of the air chamber of the eastern pier of the bridge.

A carriage was demolished by a locomotive at the crossing at Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday, Mrs. Daniel Haskell was killed and her husband bruised.

The Jefferson Fire Department had their last celebration and parade yesterday under the old name. Hereafter Jefferson City will be the fifth district of New Orleans.

Lorena Mueller, a young man of twenty, was pushed into the washer at the Fair Grove paper mills, at Hamilton, Ohio, on Wednesday night, by the boys with whom he was quarreling, and instantly killed.

A young woman named Kate Bushum, from Toledo, Ohio, was seduced and abandoned in New York by a man professing to be named James Stewart, who made her acquaintance through a matrimonial agency. She has been sent home.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at the factory of the New Haven (Conn.) Folding Chair Company yesterday. Two persons were killed and several wounded. Part of the building was torn down and the boiler thrown over thirty feet.

Gen. Lee left Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning for Savannah. In accordance with his earnest solicitations there was no public demonstration. He was visited at the Planters' Hotel by a large number of citizens. His health is improving.

Private advices from the Hawaiian Kingdom state that one of the first measures brought before the Legislature by the Government will be the bill granting a subsidy on mail service between San Francisco and Austria, via Honolulu. There is no doubt of its passage.

A discussion of the woman's suffrage question took place at Peoria, Illinois, on Thursday evening between Miss Olive M. Anthony, of New York, and Prof. E. C. Hewett, of the Illinois Normal University. The discussion lasted two hours. The Professor is said to have come off second best.

The steam sloop of war Severn, which left New York in October last, broke the bed plate of her engines while towing the monitor Dictator, which mishap will necessitate her return north under sail for repairs. She will probably arrive at New York in the course of a couple of weeks.

Colonel Wirtz, in a few days, takes steps to reform many of the abuses which now exist in the system of examination and appraising the luggage of emigrants arriving at Castle Garden, New York. He has already appointed a new Superintendent of the Customs Department at the depot.

At Minneapolis, Minnesota, the rock upon which the coffer dam of the St. Anthony Water Power rests, which was built to shut in the tunnel the whole of last fall, is reported to have sunk, and there are serious apprehensions that the spring rise will make it and the labor expended to save the water power useless.

Constable Whiteside was resisted by a crowd in his attempt to serve a warrant on a colored man in Philadelphia, on Thursday night, and struck by a brick. Using a revolver, the officer took effect on Harry Truman, colored, causing instant death. The Constable escaped from the fury of the crowd, but was subsequently arrested.

Dr. Schultz, a Canadian, who has been at the head of the opposition to Riell at Winnipeg, and upon whose head there has been set a price, arrived at St. Paul on Thursday, via Dahlieth, having reached there by an overland journey on snow shoes, enduring much hardship. The Winterees, a tribe of half-breed buffalo hunters, have, it is reported, joined Riell. They number several hundred.

For several weeks past an unusual supply of money orders and drafts from Philadelphia and New York have been received at Burlington, Vt., payable to men well known as Fenians. Lately there have been mysterious movements of loaded teams from St. Albans to Underhill and Westford, and not on the railroad. One week ago last Sunday night several double teams, freighted with boxes and casks, passed northwardly through the village of Fairfield, some ten miles east of St. Albans, and the same thing was repeated last Sunday night in Fairfax, which lies between Westford and Fairfield. Six of the teams were seen, and bound north. Fairfax is largely inhabited by Irishmen, most of whom are Fenians, and it is only about ten miles from the Canada line.

At a recent meeting of the St. Louis Clearing House Association, the question of adopting a memorial, similar to that passed at Chicago, protesting against the passage of the funding bill, was freely discussed, and lost by a very decided majority, all the National Banks voting to lay on the table. It is stated that Mr. Greenleaf, now at Washington, is misrepresenting the National Banks of St. Louis in opposing the funding bill, and on Thursday a telegram signed by the representatives of the banks, voting as above, was sent to Washington, stating that the majority in numbers, capital, and business of the banks of St. Louis favor the passage of the funding bill, as sent by the Senate to the House.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Mozart Quintette Club.

This excellent society are to give another one of their charming concerts on Monday evening next, April 4th, in the small hall of the Masonic Temple—entrance on Green street. The programme embraces a variety of classical gems from Mozart, Beethoven, Schumann, Raff, Mendelssohn, Haydn and other great masters, which will be performed by our own first amateur and professional musicians. These concerts are now all the fashion, and attract the refined, cultivated and art-loving of our city when the majority of transient amusements would not.

The Opera House.

Last night, the very pretty, romantic Irish drama "Kathleen Mavourneen" was played. It was originally produced (and had quite a run at the Theater Royal, Dublin) by Mr. and Mrs. Watkins. It is a very fair specimen of a sparkling, humorous and pathetic play. Mr. Watkins as Terrence O'Moore, and Mrs. Watkins as Kathleen O'Connor, were capable artists of every variety of Irish character, and playing last night with fine spirit. The extravaganza "Le Collège Bernard" concluded the evening's entertainment, Mr. and Mrs. Watkins giving those droll characters Mr. and Mrs. Southdown with an immensely funny effect.

To-night will be performed the thrilling play of "Pioneer Patriots, or the Maid of the War-path," the first performance commencing with the farce "It Takes Two to Make a Quarrel." At the matinee, "Kathleen Mavourneen" will be given.

MORE OUTRAGES.

A Negro Man Hung in Lincoln, and an Aged Negro Woman Shot in Garrard.

Portions of our beloved old Commonwealth are infected by bands of lawless marauders, who, in open defiance of law and order, wreak summary vengeance upon all whom they in any cause obnoxious to them. A day or two since we chronicled the hanging of Thomas Berry, an ex-Confederate soldier near Lancaster, in Gerrard county, by a band of armed and masked men, and from a gentleman who arrived in this city from Lancaster, yesterday, we learn that on Thursday night an old negro woman named Louisa Smith, who lived near that place, was shot and killed while sitting in her cabin, by some unknown parties. No cause for the foul deed is known. The woman was so old and feeble that she was incapable of harming any one.

From a gentleman from Lincoln county we learn that on Thursday night Ben Cox, a negro man, was taken, by a party of masked men, to the yard of the Baptist Church, in Crab Orchard, and hung to a tree until he was dead. He had been suspected of horse-stealing. Yesterday morning a piece of paper was found pinned to his back, on which was written: "Hung for horse-stealing. K.K.K."

The Queen of Sheba Loses her Dog.

The Queen of Sheba, who, for some time, has been living quietly on Second street between Green and Walnut, is again before the public; this time with a yet greater sorrow, a deeper, more substantial grief. Her dog has gone—evidently to some soil adapted to the nourishment of twining woodbine, for the Queen of Sheba alleges that he bolted through a second story window, fantastically struck the shingles of a contiguous roof, and thence disappeared into the thin air that lingers in the rear of her rustic cottage. Probably a more beautiful animal than her majesty's New Foundland dog was never mourned by a disconsolate mistress, and her affection for her bruin was rather remarkable. He anybody seen him? is now the question before the people. It would be a kind act to return the lost favorite to his Queen, and every able-bodied man should exert himself to bring in the departed animal at the earliest moment.

Death from Heart Disease.

Yesterday an old lady, who has been stopping at the Asylum of the Good Shepherds for some time past, died very suddenly. Of course it caused no little alarm in that usually quiet and undisturbed household. The Coroner was sent for and held an inquisition, which decided that the woman had died from heart disease. She was forty-five years of age, and was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. The following is a copy of the inquest:

INQUEST No. 57—Taken at the Asylum of the Good Shepherds, on Eighth street, between Madison and Walnut, on the body of Mary Hann. Verdict of the jury: That she came to her death by and from disease of the heart, as we believe from the evidence.

R. A. SHADBURN, C. J. C.

APRIL 1, 1870.

THE CHANCERY COURT AFFAIR.

Petition of Thomas P. Smith for a Rehearing Filed.

The Right of Appeal and the Effect of the Supersedeas.

THE LATEST PHASE OF THE CONTROVERSY.

At the regular session of the Chancery Court yesterday morning the following petition of Thomas P. Smith for a rehearing of the case was filed by his counsel. Action will probably be taken upon the petition by Chancellor Cochran next Friday:

Louisville Chancery Court—In the matter of Thos. P. Smith, Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court.

The transcendent importance of the questions involved, in this unfortunate controversy leads to the belief that this Honorable Court will patiently re-examine the premises and correct any errors which may have been committed.

THOS. P. SMITH

has been the Commissioner of this court for more than a quarter of a century. He was first appointed by Chancellor Bibb, and received in succession similar appointments from Chancellors Nicholas, Ewing and Cochran. Until recently not one word of complaint has ever been uttered against him, either from the bench or the bar. For both he has been all he is required to be—an upright and accomplished officer—almost without a parallel. By the bar the learned and unqualified confidence, respect and sympathy of the Louisville bar, Aberrall men to be thirteenses for the position he has so long and so faithfully filled. The anachronism of his summary removal, without notice, without charge, without petition, and in utter disregard of the wishes of nineteen-twentieths of the bar, to whom he has ever been accessible, has really produced astonishment. Condemned without a hearing, and ejected from office without a trial, he still respects the authority of the Court, and only interposes the law for his protection. His counsel respectfully arraign themselves of the only remedy at hand. Their exception, and prayed an appeal. Their exception was treated as a contempt, and the appeal denied.

THE APPEAL.

They at once obtained a copy of the record, executed bond with good security, and sued out an appeal according to law from the Clerk's office of the Court of Appeals. The process of that supreme tribunal was immediately placed in the hands of the Marshal and served upon R. Shelby Cochran, the newly-appointed Commissioner, and his deputies. A copy was also delivered to your Honor, and was afterwards filed in open court. Its language was emphatic, mandatory and unmistakable—just such language as the supreme court has the right to use, and such as none have the right to disobey. It recites the judgment of the court in favor of Mr. Smith and the order appointing Mr. Cochran, and then proceeds: "And whereas, the said appointment, as we are informed, is claimed by the said Commissioner, and he threatens to enter upon the duties of said office, and to oust the said Thomas P. Smith from the possession thereof, and from the exercise of the duties thereof, and to use force for that purpose, and has actually organized a force for that purpose, and has actually engaged in the exercise of the duties of said office, and has actually ousted the said Thomas P. Smith from the possession thereof, and from the exercise of the duties thereof, and has actually used